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## HAD TALKED TO JOSEPH SMITH

Preston, Idaho, Jan. 28.—Funeral services were held for Mrs. Mary J. Head in the Preston opera house at 2 p. m. yesterday. The following friends spoke: Ezra P. Monson of Franklin, Hugh Geddes, Samuel R. Parkinson, President Taylor and Thomas Greaves of Preston, and Mrs. George T. Benson of Whitney.

Mrs. Head was born in Nashville, Tenn., August 22, 1831. When a young girl she knew Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church, and talked with him many times. In 1850 she came west by team, but before coming she was married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to W. H. Head. Upon reaching Utah they settled at Provo, from there they moved to Payson, and later to Santaquin. In 1860 she was one of the pioneers who came into Franklin, Idaho, the oldest town in the state. She lived there until 1870, then moved on the Blackhurst ranch, just east of Preston, living there until 1887; then moved to Preston, where she has resided ever since.

Mrs. Head was the mother of ten children, eight boys and two girls. Those living are William H. Head, Henry A. Head, J. A. Head, J. J. Head of McGrath, Canada, and Mary Matilda Head of Spokane, Wash. She was 85 years of age and died of pneumonia. There are forty-six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. There were many people from outside towns who attended the funeral. Among them were Mrs. Bell of Logan, Mrs. Head's sister, and her sons Eli and Gilbert, and Oliver Bell, also Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith of Logan.

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## GREEK ARMIES NOT DISARMING

Base in Eastern Macedonia Prepared to Defend Rich Territory Wrested From Bulgars Two Years Ago.

### CITY IMPORTANT PORT

Quays Cluttered With Big Guns and Ammunition—Streets Blocked With Soldiers.

Cavalla, Greece, Jan. 28.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—What Saloniki was a few weeks ago, Cavalla has become today—the base of the Greek armies in eastern Macedonia, the military headquarters from which Greece must defend the territory she conquered from Bulgaria two years ago—if it is to be defended.

The quays of the port are cluttered with big guns and their ammunition. The steep, narrow streets are blocked with soldiers. Long trains of mules laden with the impediments of war, climb the winding ways, between overhanging Turkish houses, bound for Drama, for Serres, for the Bulgarian frontier. Nor, judging from the appearance of Cavalla, has she any intention of leaving the rich land she wrested from the Bulgars in the last war in any danger of falling into Bulgarian hands again.

It is easy to understand the Greek desire to keep Cavalla: not that it is really a Greek city, as every Greek is so ready to assert so passionately, for it is far less Greek than Saloniki. But certainly it is not Bulgarian, either. It is Turkish—Turkish, with a leaven of Saloniki's admixture of Hispano-Portuguese Jewish blood and some slight relic of the Venetian occupation of the middle ages. But being just that, it can readily be turned into Greek, Bulgarian, Serbian or what not in a few years time. The Turkish element is as always infinitely adaptable.

Cavalla important port. There is no very positive reason why Cavalla and the district it serves should not be Greek. Every smoker of a Turkish cigarette holds between his fingers the reason—from the Greek point of view—why it should. For Cavalla is the port of export for one of the richest tobacco-growing tracts in the world. Not as rich as certain districts of Cuba; but nevertheless exporting over a hundred million drachmas worth of tobacco per annum—more than \$20,000,000 worth, with very primitive means of cultivation and shipment.

For there are no railroads out of Cavalla to the plain of Philippi which, from being the battlefield of the army of the army of Marc Anthony, victorious over the armies of Brutus and Cassius in B. C. 42, has become the gateway of the tobacco-growing country of Macedonia. The only way to Drama by the "Lion," an automobile transformed into a stage coach, which makes daily trips—when the roads permit. And at Drama is the nearest railway connection. To ship the tobacco out of Greece by a Greek port, it must be brought over the mountains on mule back, sewn up in neat little bales.

Nor is the port in its present stage adequate to a proper shipment. The bay of Cavalla is rather an open roadstead or an harbor, though with a little money it could readily be improved. The existing quays are inadequate. Even the smaller ships must lighter their cargoes to and from the shore—a process scarcely calculated to improve the tobacco, which is frequently wet in the course of transference.

The town lies on the skirts of a semi-circle of barren hills that seem to crowd it into the sea. Like so many of the Aegean towns, it bears in its general character the imprint of Venetians. It might be an Italian town—Amalfi, for preference—with its blue and yellow and pink houses, with red-tiled roofs, climbing the steep hillside in the shadow of the Venetian citadel and the splendid Venetian aqueduct that dominates the city. Only the frequent minarets of the Turkish mosques, and the great many domed edifices built by the Egyptian Moslems mark the Turkish character.

## RAISING FUND FOR IRISH BABIES



Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Lord Aberdeen, former governor-general of Canada and viceroy of Ireland and Lady Aberdeen are in Washington working on the raising of a fund of \$50,000 to send food and give medical attention to Irish babies.

of the place for afar. The latter was constructed as a free school for orphan boys. Today the same foundation gives hundreds of poor a daily ration of bread and soup.

Correspondent Meets American Greek. The gate of the citadel is guarded by a soldier. The Associated Press correspondent approached him with a box of cigarettes and his thirty-six words of Greek. Inside the gateway another soldier lounged listening to the halting colloquy. Finally he stepped forward.

"Say, don't you speak English?" he asked.

The correspondent admitted the soft impeachment. The soldier was a New York Greek of whom there seem to be no end in the Greek army. An arrangement was quickly made, the commanding officer called—his cheek still bandaged from an unhealed wound received in the last war. He in his turn spoke German. Permission to visit the fort was promptly given.

Within the courtyard was full of tents, the whole place alive with Greek soldiers. One offered a necklace of colored beads he had been making in his idle hours for a drachma.

Too Much Idle Time. "We got too much time," said the New York Greek. "Not got 'nough to do. Better fight." The court of the old castle was badly drained. The sanitation of the camp manifestly rudimentary. Leaning over a wall, a similar odor rose from the wrecked Turkish hovels clustered under the walls. Below, far below, one could see sixteen men with four long poles from which was swung by ropes a swaying ton of wine. Hands on one another's shoulders, interlaced to keep precarious step, they shuffled unsteadily up the muddy slippery main street. Descending porters, bent double under four bales of tobacco still high on the back of each, squeezed against the walls to let the grunting wine carriers pass. Long trains of mules loaded with hay hauled other caravans loaded with wood, while the turbaned drivers swore at one another and at the mules.

From above there scarcely seemed to be any streets of shops—at were bazaars, open to the ground, the shoe-maker or tinsmith or presser of fexes working at the sidewalk's edge the passerby in measure sheltered by overhanging eaves almost meeting above the narrow ways. Occasionally, at an open spot, the inevitable tree, under which the Turks sit to smoke their bubble-pipes and drink their coffee, and vines that stretch from roof to roof to shade these peaceful corners where each leads the indolent life of the Ottoman.

United States for N. Y. Greek. The New York Greek, leaning over the crumbling Venetian parapet, sniffed at the offensive odor.

"When I'm through here," he explained, "back to the 'nited States. This poor country—awful poor country. All right for Greeks—don't know no better. No place for 'merican citizen."

"Why, are you an American citizen?"

"No. Not yet. But will be soon as I can—believe me!"

## GERMANS ARE TO ATTACK IN FORCE

North Front to be the Scene of Renewal of Great Military Activity.

Petrograd, Jan. 28, via London, Jan. 28, 3:55 p. m.—Early renewal of military activity along the northern front of the Russian front, in the Riga and Dyvinsk districts, is forecast by Russian military critics. Their expectation is based in part on the unusual activity of German aircraft in reconnoitering the Russian lines.

The activity leads to the belief that the Germans may be preparing an offensive in the north for the purpose of countering the Russian attack in Bukovina.

Along the Stripsa river the artillery fire of the Teutons is increasing daily. The comparative inactivity in Bukovina during the last few days is explained by seasonal conditions. Mud is knee deep.

According to a statement made to the foreign press by the military expert of the Birzherul Vedemosti, it is a practical impossibility for the Ger-

mans to send reinforcements from Constantinople to assist the Turks at Erzerum. Even the bringing up of troops from Bagdad, the most likely expedient, would mean the weakening of the forces which are facing the British in Mesopotamia.

The Russians are now within three or four miles of the outer fortifications of Erzerum.

Offensive on a Large Scale. Kieve, Russian, Jan. 28, via London.—German prisoners captured in battle in Bukovina assert extensive preparations are being made by the Austrians and Germans to prevent a further Russian advance on that section of the front. It is said some of the chief railway lines of Austria and Germany have been closed to passenger traffic on account of the movement of large bodies of troops and great quantities of supplies to Bukovina.

Prisoners state that as soon as guns are installed the number of troops is reduced to the minimum, the men withdrawn being sent back on the returning munitions trains.

The destination of the German and Austrian troops withdrawn from the Bukovina front is, of course, unknown here, but the general opinion expressed by the prisoners is that they are intended to reinforce the German positions in the Riga and Dyvinsk sections, where an offensive on a large scale is looked for.

## FIRES OCCUR AT DUPONT PLANTS

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 28.—Seven workmen were burned, three seriously, in four fires that occurred at the Carney's Point, N. J., plant of the Dupont Powder company at 6 o'clock to-night. The cause has not been determined.

One hundred and eighty thousand pounds of smokeless rifle powder was consumed, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000. The buildings were destroyed, but they were not valuable. The fires followed in quick succession and lighted the skies for more than thirty miles around.

There was no explosion, the accident being confined to flames. The most seriously injured are:

Fred Fitz, Reading, Pa.; Lawrence Holt, Camden, N. J.; and William Wallace, Hadley, Pa., all badly burned about the body.

Two hours after the four "flares" a service house in plant No. 3 ignited and was destroyed, together with 1,200 pounds of smokeless powder. This was independent of the previous fires. It was a development of the burning of a service house near by ten days ago. Since that time the ruins had been smoldering and as a precaution a guard had been maintained around it. No one was hurt.

## MONTANA ROADS ARE SNOWBOUND

Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—Montana is in the grip tonight of the worst storm in twenty years. Railroad traffic is demoralized by huge drifts and snowslides and the situation is aggravated by temperatures ranging from 20 to 54 degrees below zero.

Missoula reports that the storm which has been raging for 48 hours throughout western Montana without sign of abating is the most severe of any within the memory of pioneers. The Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads have abandoned the movement of freight their efforts being confined to moving local passenger trains, which are from six to ten hours behind schedule. A snowslide today piled up the Northern Pacific branch line to Wallace, Idaho, in St. Regis canyon. The Butte-Missoula passenger train of the Northern Pacific was wrecked by a broken rail with the mercury 30 below zero, but no passengers were injured. Billings reports the longest cold spell in 17 years and a temperature of 25 below.

Salt Lake, Jan. 28.—Railroad and wire service in Utah and adjoining states was seriously interrupted late last night and today as a result of heavy snowfall and high wind. The snowfall in portions of Idaho is said by railroad officials to have been the heaviest in more than 25 years.

## SAN DIEGO DAM RELEASES FLOOD

Wall of Water Thirty Feet High Sweeps Down Valley—Fifty Lost.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 28.—At least fifty persons were believed to have been killed last Thursday when the lower dam of the San Diego water system broke under the heavy pressure of flood waters. A wall of water thirty feet high was released.

Sweeping down the valley the great flood of water carried people, livestock and valuable farm property to destruction. Scores of residents were missing tonight. Houses on 25 ranches were swept away.

The first news of the disaster reached here late today. There had been no communication with the district since 8 o'clock. All wires were down and the roads were impassable.

Several bodies have been seen floating in the flood waters, according to reports received here.

Rescuers were unable to reach the scene of the disaster tonight, as all bridges were washed out and the swollen streams were so treacherous that it was impossible to launch boats to go to the rescue.

The property loss will amount to at least \$1,000,000. Because of the fact that they were isolated by the breaking of the dam, which shut off any means of reaching other communities, hundreds of families in the vicinity were facing a food famine tonight.

All possible efforts were being made here to send relief to the sufferers in the valley.

The heavy rains of the last few days filled the lower Otay dam for the first time in its history. Unable to longer withstand the terrific weight of the water, the dam gave way, releasing a flood of water.

Warnings of the impending danger of the break had been given to the people of the valley, but few heeded them. It was said tonight, choosing to stay and endeavor to protect their property.

Owing to the lack of communication and the impassable condition of the roads, it was impossible to get details of the disaster tonight.

Melba, tomorrow, Alhambra.

## LEADER MANN DEFENDS WILSON

Washington, Jan. 28.—Republican Leader Mann came to the defense of President Wilson in the house today when Representative Riles of Texas, leader of the anti-preparedness Democrats, attacked the president's New York speech on national defense. Mr. Mann rebuked Mr. Dies for making any remarks about the president's views before the latter had completed his speaking tour and declared that his only defense for changing his opinion on preparedness was that he believed he was right.

"With the possibility of danger which prevails," Mr. Mann declared, "we will meet the situation; we will rise to our responsibilities and pull this nation in to a position where it can protect itself against any foreign foe."

House Cheers Leader. Tempestuous applause broke from all sides of the chamber.

"I do not know whether I have changed my mind since a year ago, but I would not be ashamed to. I do know that the situation has been changed."

"I do not believe in a great standing army nor the permanent necessity of a great navy, but I do believe that a great country like ours that refuses to consider a situation today because of its beliefs in the past, has not the real right to remain at peace and will not be able to do so."

"The president ought to know more about this situation than any member of this house. And that he is going about the country to state his case, it would be more becoming to members of his own party to await his statement at least, before attacking him."

## TILLMAN PRAISES SEC. DANIELS

Washington, Jan. 28.—Secretary Daniels was praised as "one of the greatest secretaries the navy ever had" and former Secretary Meyer was assailed today by Chairman Tillman of the senate naval committee in a speech on "the truth about the navy."

Senator Tillman took Mr. Meyer to task for his recent declaration before the National Security league that "the fundamental defect of the navy department is that it has no brain and no competent military organization."

"Mr. Meyer forgets," said Senator Tillman, "if he ever knew, that when he left the navy it was nearly six thousand men short, that 46 per cent of the men discharged in good standing were leaving the navy, while 85 per cent are now re-enlisting and that during his incumbency there were 10,360 desertions. So far—about two and a half years—there have been only 4,375 desertions since his successor entered office."

"The dead of the navy himself is not a pampered and petted darling of inherited wealth, but a red-blooded, upstanding, forward-looking American who is a graduate of the hard school of experience and a practical man with wholesome ideas."

Senator Tillman praised other officers of the navy, who he said were "not known at all in the drawing rooms in Washington or Newport."

## GOOD ADVERTISING WOULD AVERT WAR

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—"If one-tenth of the cost of the European war had been put into well directed publicity and advertising to teach the



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people of the world that they were brother citizens of the world, the never would have come," declared J. B. Powell, instructor in advertising at the University of Missouri, addressing the annual convention of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association today.

Mr. Powell maintained the daily newspaper was the greatest advertising medium and urged the lumbermen to begin patronizing the advertising department of their home papers.

## LARGE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT SHIPPED

Montpelier, Idaho, Jan. 28.—Within the last ten days something over 20,000 bushels of wheat have been loaded at Montpelier for shipment to various parts of the country. The Montpelier Milling company shipped 12,000 bushels to Cheyenne. From there this shipment will be sent to Texas.

John Birkdull, who has been buying for the Inland Grain company of Ogden, shipped six carloads and has four more to ship.

William George, who is buying for Salt Lake parties, has shipped two cars and still has the Charles Keetch crop of 15,000 bushels to ship.

The wheat that has moved the past ten days has sold at from 90 cents to \$1 a bushel, which means that something like \$20,000 has been put into circulation in this country in the past ten days.

Frank Miles, manager of the Montpelier Milling company, stated the other day that the shipments in the past three months, counting the recent shipments, have made a total of 50,000 bushels. At the present time the home consumption reaches 10,000 bushels.

## EPHRAIM BUSINESS MAN DIES SUDDENLY

Ephraim, Jan. 28.—George Thompson, a well-known business man of this city, died of pleurisy of the heart yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Thompson was hager in the coal and transfer business in this city for many years. He was born in Denmark, August 12, 1852, and came to Utah with his parents in 1854. He is survived by a widow and three children.

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## SENATE CONSIDERS JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Washington, Jan. 28.—Resolutions to express the sense of the senate that renewed demands by Japan upon China would be regarded as a restrictive act upon the commercial rights of the United States and requesting the president to so inform Japan were introduced by Senator Sherman, Republican.

Reports originating in London that Japan was about to renew her demands have been denied in Tokyo and Peking.

## CRUDE OIL PRICES INCREASE 10 CENTS

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—Announcement of an increase of ten cents in the price of crude oil was announced today. Prices of principal grades follow: Pennsylvania, \$2.35; Cabell, \$1.88; Mercer black, New Castle and Cornish, \$1.85; Somerset, \$1.73.

## NUXATED IRON

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